

AMENDMENTS

In the claims:

Please amend the claims as follows:

8. (Twice Amended) A therapeutic combination as claimed in claim 1 [wherein the dressing is] further comprising an elastomeric film dressing for securing said porous pad within the wound, wherein said dressing [which] is coated at least in the peripheral areas with a pressure-sensitive adhesive and said pad comprises [said foam is] a reticulated foam having at least 90% of interconnecting cells.

REMARKS

Claim 8 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Specifically, claim 1 failed to provide antecedent basis for the recitation, within claim 8, of "the dressing." Applicant has amended claim 8 to recite the inclusion of a dressing. Claim 8 has also been amended to ensure clear antecedent basis for the foam, also recited therein. Applicant submits that these amendments cure any deficiency within claim 8 as may have existed under § 112; withdrawal of the rejection is therefore respectfully requested.

Claims 1 through 3 and 5 through 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over PCT publication No. WO 93/09736 published May 27, 1993 on behalf of Kuntz *et al.* ("Kuntz") in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,402,687 issued September 6, 1983 to Denty *et al.* ("Denty"). Claims 4 and 9 through 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuntz in view of Denty and U.S. Patent No. 4,631,061 issued December 23, 1986 to Martin ("Martin"). Claim 12 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuntz in view of Denty, Martin and U.S. Patent No. 4,605,400 issued August 12, 1986 to Kurtz *et al.* ("Kurtz"). Claims 14 and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,460,361 issued July 17, 1984 to Nichols ("Nichols") in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,804,090 issued April 16, 1974 to Holbrook ("Holbrook"). Claim

15 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nichols in view of Holbrook and U.S. Patent No. 5,234,419 issued August 10, 1993 to Bryant *et al.* ("Bryant"). For the reasons set forth herein, Applicant respectfully traverses each said rejection.

It is long established that the analysis of obviousness rests on several factual inquiries: (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) the differences between the prior art and the invention as claimed; (3) the level of ordinary skill in the art; and (4) the objective evidence of non-obviousness. The first three enumerated inquiries, often called the primary considerations, must be followed by the Patent and Trademark Office in meeting its initial burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness, i.e. a showing of the lack of a novel, non-obvious functional relationship. The last inquiry, into the secondary considerations, may be of use in rebutting such a *prima facie* case. Because, however, the burden of coming forth with rebuttal evidence only shifts to the applicant after the Office has established a *prima facie* case of obviousness, when the cited references fail to establish such a case the rejection is improper and, without more, the applicant is entitled to grant of the patent.

Furthermore, in determining the scope and content of the prior art for purposes of the obviousness determination, only the "pertinent" or "analogous" art is properly considered. Prior art is considered analogous if it is from the same field as the inventor's endeavor, regardless of the problem addressed, or if not from the same field of endeavor, if it is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved. "Reasonably pertinent" is resolved by determining whether the inventor would have been motivated to consider the art in resolving his or her own problem. *See generally In re Clay*, 966 F.2d 656 (Fed. Cir. 1992) (setting forth presently followed rule of law with respect to scope of prior art properly considered in making obviousness determination). On the rule of *Clay*, Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's proposition that "the fact that Kuntz ... [discloses a] urine collecting [device] is irrelevant since the claimed structure is present." *See* Examiner's Remarks, paragraph 9 (June 16, 1997). While such a proposition may have some applicability with respect to anticipation, *see e.g. In re Schreiber*, 1997 WL 656242, 3 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (new intended use for old product does not defeat finding of anticipation) and *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 708 (Fed. Cir. 1990) ("The discovery of a new

property or use of a previously known composition, even when that property and use are unobvious from the prior art, can not impart patentability to claims to the known composition."), it is simply not the law with respect to obviousness. *See Clay*, 966 F.2d 656; *see also Schreiber* 1997 WL 656242, 9 (Newman, J. dissenting) (new use for anticipated product could be claimed as non-anticipated method).

None of Applicant's claims stand rejected as anticipated by Kuntz. Therefore, contrary to the position taken by the Office, the subject problem as addressed by Kuntz is intrinsically pertinent to the question of whether Applicant's claims are patentable over Kuntz, or any combination of references including Kuntz. Because, as will be clearly established herein, Kuntz is neither analogous nor reasonably pertinent to the invention as claimed by Applicant, Kuntz cannot be cited against Applicant's claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). To do so would be to completely disregard the statutory nature of the obviousness determination, which in no uncertain terms mandates that the determination be made from the perspective of "a person having ordinary skill in the art to which [the invention] pertains." 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Applicant discloses, and claims, a therapeutic combination for promoting wound healing in mammals. In at least the embodiment as recited in claim 1, this combination comprises a combination of elements directed toward the application of negative pressure into the wound site for drawing fluids therefrom, whereafter the fluids may be safely stored within a canister without risk for contamination of the greater combination of elements. In stark contrast, and as urged by Applicant in a previous reply, Kuntz is directed toward a urine collecting device. As to whether Kuntz is reasonably pertinent to the problem Applicant was trying to solve, so that Applicant may have been motivated to consider it in resolving Applicant's own problem, *Clay* is again instructive.

In *Clay*, the invention concerned a process for storing refined liquid hydrocarbon product in a storage tank having a dead volume between the tank bottom and its outlet port. *Clay*, 966 F.2d at 657-58. Clay found the solution to his problem in placing a gelatin solution in the tank's dead volume. *Id.* In rejecting Clay's claims, the Patent and Trademark Office cited a patent to Sydansk disclosing a process for reducing the permeability of hydrocarbon-bearing formations and thus improving oil production,

using a gel similar to that used by Clay. *Id.* at 658. In finding the patent to Sydansk neither analogous nor pertinent to Clay's invention, and on that ground overruling the Board, the Federal Circuit reasoned as follows:

Sydansk's gel treatment of underground formations functions to fill anomalies so as to improve flow profiles and sweep efficiencies of injection and production fluids through a formation, while Clay's gel functions to displace liquid product from the dead volume of a storage tank. Sydansk is concerned with plugging formation anomalies so that fluid is subsequently diverted by the gel into the formation matrix, thereby forcing bypassed oil contained in the matrix toward a production well. Sydansk is faced with the problem of recovering oil from rock, *i.e.*, from a matrix which is porous, permeable sedimentary rock of a subterranean formation where water has channeled through formation anomalies and bypassed oil present in the matrix. Such a problem is not reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which Clay was involved - preventing loss of stored product to dead volume while preventing contamination of such product. Moreover, the subterranean formation of Sydansk is not structurally similar to, does not operate under the same temperature and pressure as, and does not function like Clay's storage tanks.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would not reasonably have expected to solve the problem of dead volume in tanks for storing refined petroleum by considering a reference dealing with plugging underground formation anomalies.

Id. at 659-60 (citations omitted).

With the perspective of Clay, it is clear that one of ordinary skill in the art of wound healing, where sterile conditions are critical to the prevention of potentially deadly infection, would never look to a urine collecting device for guidance. Although a passing review of the drawing figures may deceive one into thinking the two arts might be related, there is nothing in either disclosure to justify the combination of one with the other. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that all rejections based in whole or part upon Kuntz be withdrawn.

As to the rejection of claims 14 and 15, Applicant notes that no combination of cited references teaches or suggests the combination, as recited in claim 14, of a molded plastic container with a deflector, a bacterial filter and an anti-foaming substance within a chamber of the molded plastic container. The recited deflector diverts fluid towards the bottom of the container, away from an outlet, which incorporates the filter. This sub-combination goes far to ensure the remainder of the therapeutic wound healing combination is not contaminated with potentially infectious, and generally regarded as bio-hazardous, wound fluids. These elements, among others, being neither taught nor suggested in any

combination of the references, claims 14 and 15 cannot be rendered obvious thereby. Withdrawal of each rejection is therefore respectfully requested.

In light of all the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of the claims and passage to issue of this present application. In the event that the Examiner finds some ground for non-entry of all or part of this reply after final, Applicant respectfully requests indication that any non-entered portion will be entered upon taking of appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

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